



Advanced Cockpit Concept Methodology & Design

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The Endeavor

- **Personal Background**

- Jeremy R. Chavez
- B.S. Mechanical Engineering from Texas Tech University
- Certified Private Pilot (IFR training in progress)
- Certified Remote Pilot in Command

- **Team Lead in developing a next generation fight deck for the V-280 full scale mock-up**

- **The team was given a blank canvas in which to create a vision of the “art of the possible” for the next generation tiltrotor and commercial aircraft**

- **With an open environment to explore and drive the design one question remained...**

...where do you start?



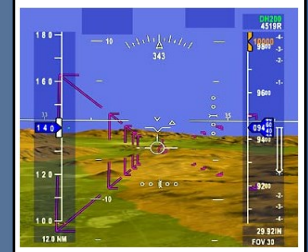
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Observing the Trend – The Attitude Indicator

Simple & Basic



Condensing Information



1940's

Present Day

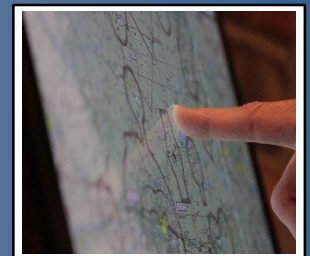
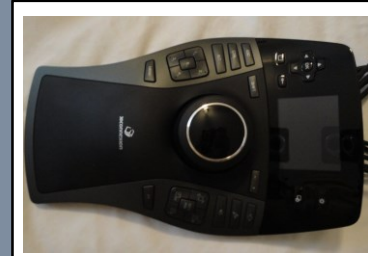
- **The attitude indicator is a primary flight instrument that simply informs the pilot the orientation of the aircraft relative to the earth**
 - Over the years the attitude indicator has evolved beyond a simple aircraft orientation reference instrument to a consolidation of other critical flight information
 - Additional information includes heading indicators, synthetic vision flight path vectoring, etc.

Observation: Provide precise, detailed and focused information

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Observing the Trend – Technology Interface

Manual Manipulation



Intuitive Gestures

1940's

Present Day

- **Technology interface has evolved from physical analog devices to intuitive human gestures**

- With the introduction of the smartphone, touch and intuitive gestures have become commonplace in our society
- Voice command is becoming more prevalent, just ask Siri™ or Alexa™

Observation: Simple & Intuitive

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Observing the Trend – Aircraft Interface

Center Yoke



Side Stick Controls



1940's

Present Day

- **Over time flight controls have remained consistent**
 - Even with all the advancements in technology and avionics displays the physical connection between the human and the aircraft is still done with the stick and rudder
 - Side sticks are becoming more common as they are more ergonomic and reduce crew fatigue

Observation: Direct physical inputs to "feel" the aircraft and provide precise touch control will likely remain even with higher levels of autonomous systems

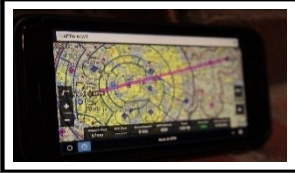
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Projecting into the Future - Who are the future aviators?

Aircraft Avionics



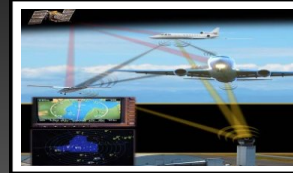
Advanced HUD Imagery



Portable Tech w/flight instrumentation



Touch Screen Avionics Interface



Inflight Data Link (ADS-B)



Advanced Synthetic Vision & Autonomy

Cultural Technology



Smart Phones



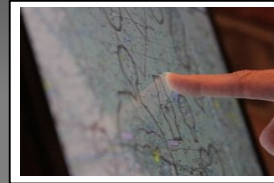
Computers / Laptops



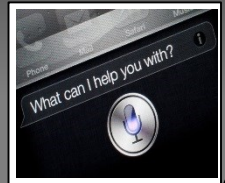
Augmented Reality / VR



Wearable Technology



Computer Interface



Voice Command

Social Media

- Facebook TM
- Instagram TM
- Snapchat TM

Technology Consumption

Streaming Services

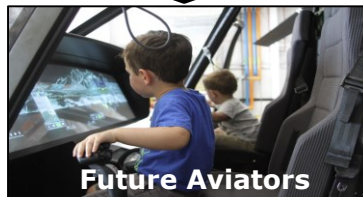
- Netflix TM
- Amazon Prime TM
- iTunes TM

User Populated Data

- Wikipedia TM
- Yelp TM
- Waze TM

Sunrise Tech (Observations)

- Autonomy / A.I.
- Intuitive & Minimalistic Design
- Voice Commands
- Hieroglyphical Communication



Future Aviators

Items Approaching Sunset (Observations)

- Mouse
- Conventional Keypad
- Traditional Telephone Communication
- Handwriting

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Embracing the Future

Bell V-280 Valor

- Next Generation Tiltrotor
- Concept designed for the U.S. Army JMR/FVL effort



Bell FCX-001

- Advanced Commercial Helicopter Concept
- Represents the future path of Bell Helicopter



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Bell V-280 Advanced Cockpit Design

• Adaptability

- Screen can adapt to fit the evolving requirements of the crew
 - Display system can be changed from pilot in command to an interactive mission planning workspace
 - Displays can quickly recover to a known state with voice command or simple input

• Survivable

- Mosaic display stitches together the imagery from multiple screens
 - Eliminates single point of failure
 - System logic redistributes and prioritizes information depending on inoperative tile(s)

• Intuitive Interface

- Use of touch gestures in addition to voice commands, iconology and predictive A.I.
 - Reduce pilot strain in high workload environments
 - Reduce avionics learning curve

• Enhanced Visual Acuity

- Ultra-wide aspect ratio screen with synthetic vision or enhanced imagery serves as a large artificial horizon in DVE situations



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Bell V-280 Advanced Cockpit Design

- **Enhanced Visual Acuity**



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Bell V-280 Advanced Cockpit Design

- **Enhanced Visual Acuity**



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Bell V-280 Advanced Cockpit Design

- **V-280 Screen Demonstration**



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Bell FCX-001 Cockpit Design

- **Minimalistic Design**

- **Simplistic flight control systems**

- Couple minimalistic flight control inputs with aircraft stability flight control laws to blend autonomy with “hand flying”

- **Virtual flight deck**

- Removes avionics displays with virtual displays, saving weight and cabin volume

- **Customizable**

- **Virtual flight displays can be placed to the aviators preference and fixed in virtual space or affixed to visor movement for additional situational awareness**

- **Intuitive Interface**

- **Use of hand gestures and voice command technology**

- Augmented reality technology allows for the aviator to move items around a virtual work space with intuitive hand gestures
 - Voice command can be tailored to the individual normal speech patters.

- **Enhanced Situational Awareness**

- **A.R. visor aided with aircraft flight data, GPS data and fixed spatial references allows synthetic vision to be projected through the airframe**



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Bell FCX-001 Cockpit Design



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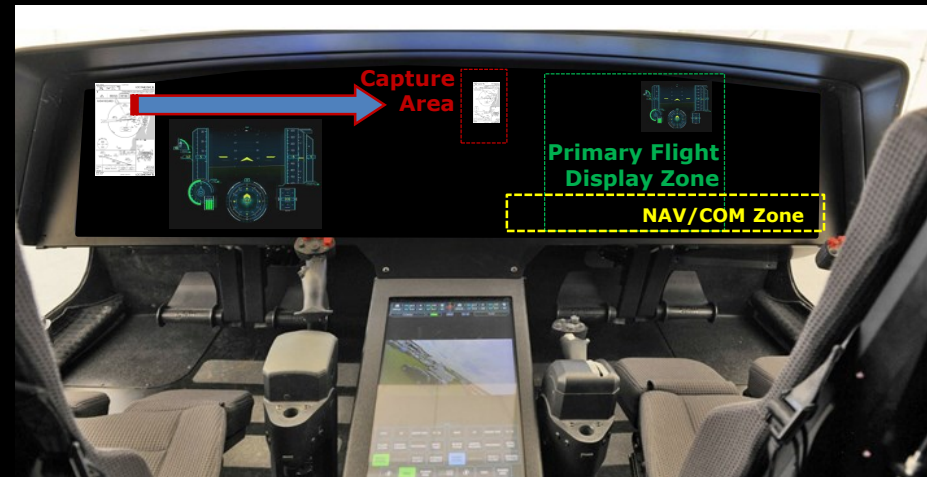
Challenges – Standardization & Certification

• Risk / Concern

- A highly adaptable screen allows the crew to repurpose screen real estate depending on evolving needs
 - Detailed weather interrogation
 - Objective area data interpretation (UAS feeds, ground force communications, etc.)
- Customizable screens and the ability to turn on and off visual data presents a unique challenge
 - Because I can move something here does that mean should I?
 - What if a contributing factor to an incident is because of data clutter?

• Potential Risk Mitigation

- Primary flight display will always be visible on both side
- You can never close or turn off the primary flight display but you can minimize the display to a pre-determined “no smaller than” size
- Identify the balance between free reign and home zones / keep out zones
 - We don't want to design system flexibility into the displays only to over constrain with restrictions
- Sliding data across the screen places data into a capture area



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Challenges – System Reliability

• Risk / Concern

– Level of back-ups vs. probability of failure

- In the event of electrical failure are stand-by instrumentation needed?
- Are analog instruments required?

• Potential Risk Mitigation

– Triple redundant systems such as deployable HUD, Helmet Visors and deployable instrumentation (FCX-001) in addition to the primary display screen

- Each system intended to run off segregated systems (Electrical Bus 1, 2 or 3) to eliminate single point failure



Analog Stand by



Deployable HUD



Helmet Visor



Personal Stand by

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Challenges – L.O.S. & Data Corruption

• Risk / Concern

– LOS & data corruption

- With more reliance on data link and autonomy how much connectivity can we assume?
- We need to guard against data corruption so how much encryption is required?

• Potential Risk Mitigation

- In the event of data link LOS or data corruption, the aircraft will have manual flight controls and manual flight control laws built into the system architecture
 - In even the most technologically sophisticated aircraft, the pilot may have to resort to pilotage and dead reckoning
 - Future pilots will still need those skillsets
- Use multiple data links
 - GPS / Satellite
 - ADS-B
 - Cellular Network



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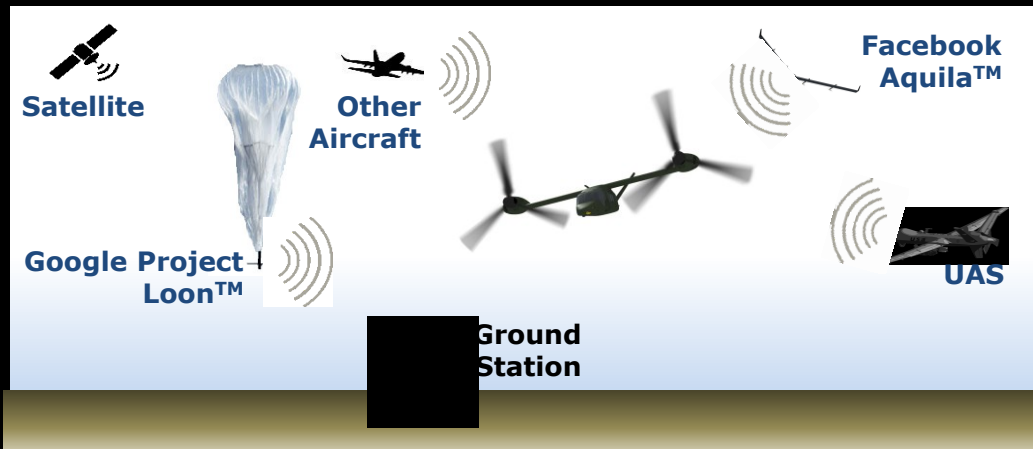
Challenges – Computational Demands

Risk / Concern

- Future aviation and data absorption are likely to become a computational intensive environment
 - Multiple systems competing for processing power and memory
 - Access to high speed data?
 - Latency concerns?
 - Interference?

Potential Risk Mitigation

- Inflight data network nodes
 - Push data when needed such as airport diagrams, approach and departure plates, etc. rather than internal storage of all the data
- Aerial Internet Drone Network Technology
 - Facebook Aquila™
 - Google Project Loon™
- Standardized air-to-air data link
 - Share info from aircraft in close proximity to one another



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Challenges – Screen Durability

- **Risk / Concern**

- **Complete loss of critical flight data**
 - What happens if I lose the entire screen?

- **Potential Risk Mitigation**

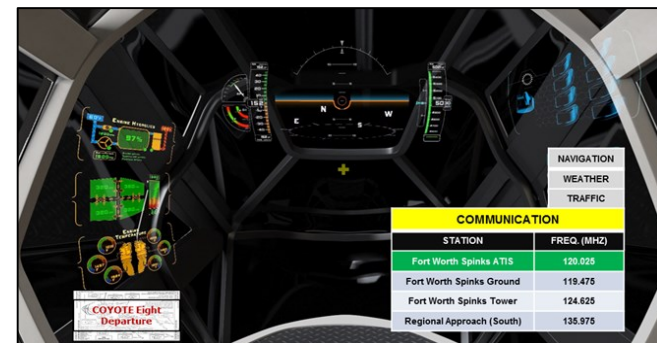
- **Mosaic screen construction**
 - Eliminate single points of failure
- **Redistribution of data**
 - System logic will identify a fault in an inoperative tile(s) and will automatically reconcile and redistribute the information
 - Data will be hierarchical meaning in the event of reconciliation and redistribution, critical data (primary flight display, navigation, communication, etc.) will be given priority
- **Reparability**
 - Tiles will be common and interchangeable



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Closing Observations

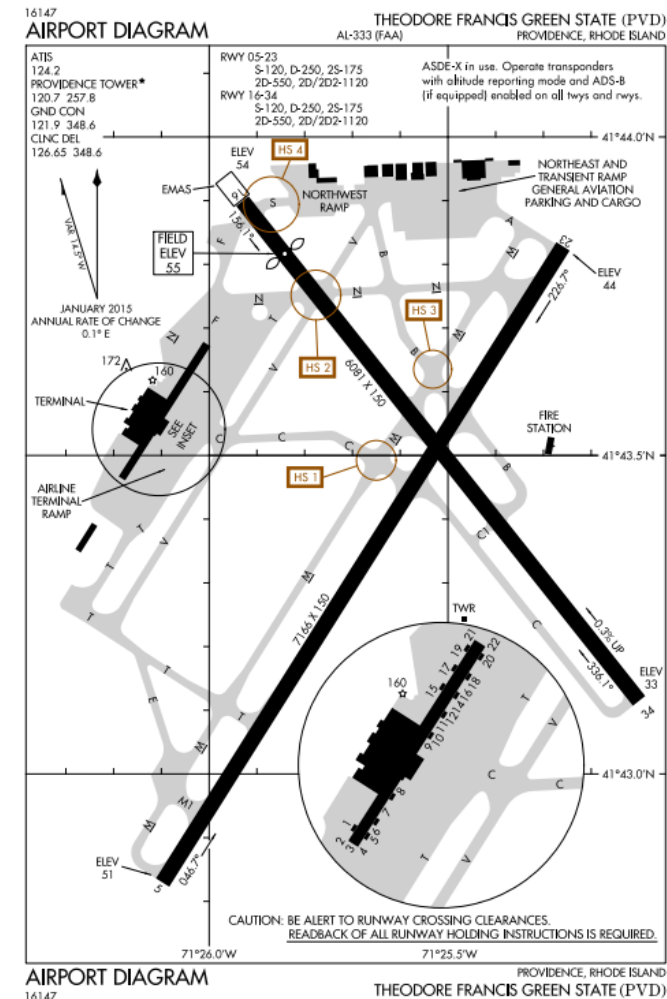
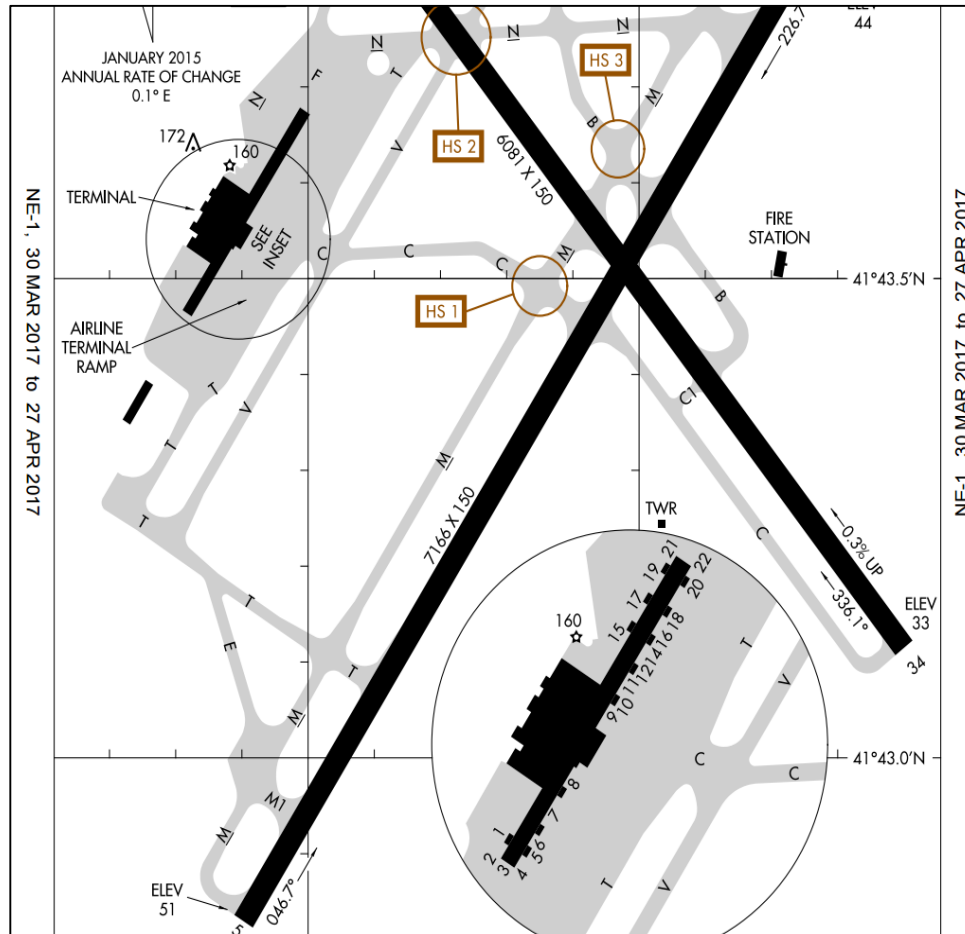
- **The technology genie cannot be put back into the bottle**
 - Cockpit design and human factors considerations must adapt to the future aviator
- **Autonomy and A.I. will likely take over mundane tasks**
 - Aircraft logic can help prioritize radio frequencies, adjust barometric settings, monitor traffic, provide departure / approach procedures, etc.
- **Bandwidth, global access to high speed data and data encryption will likely become a critical feature to future flight.**
 - Reliance on up-to-date data for safe flight (navigation, autonomy, aircraft performance) can create an Achilles heal that needs to be protected.
- **Future aviator tasks will focus on cognitive thinking such as adaptive mission planning and critical decision making based on evolving or incomplete data**
 - Technology can be a wonderful servant and horrible master
 - The human will always be in the loop to use intuition and good sense
 - End game scenarios



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Closing Observations

- **United 1448 lost in the fog**



Questions?

